

no 17

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
10 March to 16 March
1946

ARMY
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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Major R. E. Riordan, Acting Chief of the Welfare Division, departed for Korea during the week for the purpose of surveying welfare activities there, particularly as they relate to the repatriation program and to UNRRA.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, to clarify additional matters relating to (SCAPIN-775) subject: "Public Assistance". At the time of the conference the Japanese submitted, informally, a program to implement the overall welfare and relief plan. This program is being circulated among interested SCAP Staff Sections for their comment and concurrence. Details of the program will be announced at a later date.

Relief

The Japanese reported the alleged diversion of reserve relief supplies as ordered by Military Government Companies in the field. It was alleged that despite orders which prohibit distribution of these supplies, except upon authority of this Headquarters, certain units were using these foodstocks to supplement wages paid Japanese laborers employed by the Occupation Forces. An investigation is being made of the allegation.

Housing

A report was received from the Japanese officials of the Reconstruction Bureau and the Housing Corporation relative to the status of housing construction in Japan with particular reference to the Tokyo area. This report revealed that only 10 percent of the nation's lumber production was being channeled

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through government price and production controls due to government relaxation of its price and allocation controls over building materials. The following is a tabulation from the report showing the housing construction program in Tokyo as of 1 March 1946:

Houses prefabricated	30,255
Prefabricated units delivered to Tokyo	17,864
Houses sold	13,799
Houses for rent(owned by Government)	8,600
Houses completed and for rent	1,680
Houses occupied	1,208
Houses completed but not occupied	472

Other billeting space constructed using converted barracks, etc., equals 105,000 square meters to accomodate approximately 17,500

Repaired concrete buildings providing 121,500 square meters of space to accomodate approximately 20,250 persons.

<u>Housing Provided</u>	<u>Persons Accomodated</u>
13,799 houses sold (5 persons/house)	68,995
1,208 houses rented (5 persons/house)	6,040
Billets constructed	17,500
Billets repaired	<u>20,250</u>
Total	112,785

Estimated number of homeless families 333,333 representing approximately 1,500,000 persons.

The cost of a standard prefabricated house of $6\frac{1}{4}$ tsubo (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ square feet) is ¥ 5000. Rental price of such house is ¥35 per month.

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Foreign Nationals

This Headquarters issued a directive to the Japanese Government to provide for enemy nationals who by reason of blocked accounts or other financial incapacity were unable to provide for themselves (SCAPIN-459) dated 19 December 1945. The Japanese officials contacted a group of Nazi-Germans to administer the program by giving ¥150 per month to each of an estimated 2000 Germans. This Headquarters stopped the payment of ¥900,000 to the Nazis, representing the amount allegedly required for a three-months period. During the week a conference was held with the Japanese officials and representatives of CIC in attendance. It was agreed that one non-Nazi located in each of the five enemy national areas in Japan would act as the welfare representative. These non-Nazis will be selected by CIC and will meet in Tokyo on 19 March to organize their work and integrate their welfare activities among the needy enemy foreign nationals.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Due to the continued high incidence of typhus in the Osaka-Kobe area, conferences were held this week with Military Government Public Health officers from I Corps and the 107th Group, officers of the USA Typhus Commission, representatives of Eighth Army Surgeon's Office and the Chief Surgeon, AFPAC. An officer from the Typhus Commission and the epidemiologist from this office have returned to Osaka to give further assistance in the control program there. Another officer from the Typhus Commission has gone to Kobe.

The sanitary engineer returned from Aomori this week on completion of the first zonal dusting for typhus control in that city. A program was set up for improved case finding, vaccination, focal and zonal dusting. Control programs patterned after that of Aomori city are being extended into the prefecture.

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Assistance is being given the 32nd Military Government Company by this office and the Typhus Commission in the typhus control program in Tokyo.

Smallpox incidence remains high but the rate of increase has declined sharply. The vaccination program is proceeding throughout the country.

Sanitary Engineering

The water supply of Aomori city and sanitation in general were discussed with the sanitary engineer and Public Health Officer of the 75th Military Government Company. The water supply and treatment is considered satisfactory according to Japanese standards, but leakage from the distribution system is very high due to war damage. Repair of the system is very difficult due to the deep snow and cold weather. The importance of improving the sanitary disposal of wastes this spring for the protection of the health of the people was emphasized.

Nutrition Service

Preliminary results were reported on food consumption studies in the rural areas of Chiba, Kyoto, Kyogo and Okayama Prefectures. Average results on rural communities of 10 prefectures on a per capita per day basis were as follows:

	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Proteins</u> (Grams)
Animal	--	5.0
Vegetable	--	48.3
	1996	53.3

SOURCE OF FOOD

	<u>Calories</u> (Percent)	<u>Proteins</u> (Percent)
Ration	8.7	10.3
Free Market	3.5	7.7
Home Production	86.6	78.2
Gift	1.2	3.8

Eight prefectures and three large cities have not reported any results and no data have been obtained with regard to the results of physical examinations.

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Port Quarantine

Quarantine and repatriation showed a large increase in incoming, and a slight decrease in outgoing persons during the week ending 10 March. To date no new cases of quarantinable disease have been reported for this period.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Forty five prefectures of 46 reporting showed a total of 199,466 beds available of which 91,028 were occupied.

An intensified program has been inaugurated to check former Japanese army and navy hospitals for compliance with Public Health and Welfare directive.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

An official letter has been received from the Ministry of Health (Mr. Miki) stating that permission has now been granted to the Public Health Nurses' Association to carry on as a Nurses' organization without domination of the men who have been in control. All the prefectures have been notified to this effect and told to reorganize the prefectural associations. This is a real milestone in the history of the nurses in Japan and it is felt that they will accept the responsibility. A full translation of the regulations is being prepared as well as letters to the prefectures.

The Midwifery Association of Japan, with 35,000 members, is eager to have government recognition. A conference was held with some of their officers and they are preparing a curriculum and standards which they would like to have adopted for midwives training. This will of course be one step forward toward the raising of their educational standards.

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A meeting of Japanese nursing leaders and Ministry personnel is scheduled for 25 March 1946 for the purpose of determining needs and qualifications of the nursing profession, and to encourage them to raise their educational standards.

An inspection trip to Kyushu has been planned from March 18th to the 22nd to inspect and offer advice in regard to the new building that is to be erected by the Asahi Newspaper Company for training of public health nurses. Plans are to be made during this trip for a Public Health Nurses' meeting in April.

Korean

Lt. Hendershot is going to a disposition center to return to the United States. She has been first assistant to the Chief of Nursing Affairs.

The Korean translation of the revised two-year nursing curriculum has now been distributed to all schools of nursing south of the 38th parallel.

Plans are underway to send two Korean nurses to Lobenstine Clinic, Maternity Center, New York, for a course in midwifery. Applicants will be interviewed during the week of 11 March 1946.

Thirty five Korean public health nurses have completed a refresher course given by the United States Government and thirty two of them have been assigned to work in the provinces.

An inspection of the hospitals in the southern part of Korea was very encouraging. The standards are being raised and an increased interest in nursing was evident.

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division departed on a field trip to southern Kyushu for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese vet-

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erinary affairs and to establish liaison with Military Government officials.

The first of a series of conferences was held this week with leading Japanese veterinary educators of this area for the purpose of discussing ways and means of improving veterinary education and licensure.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week.

Laboratory Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, veterinary laboratory, reported as follows:

Laboratory diagnostic services for specimens from the field in 1945:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Abortion, Horse	Blood serum	13	109
Abortion, Cattle	Blood serum	--	32
Abortion, Cattle	Fetus	1	33
Parasitic Disease, Cattle			
Dictyocaulus Viviparus	Lung	8	
Ascariasis	Feces	31	
Strongylosis	Feces	37	
Trichostrongylidae	Feces	4	
Parasitic Disease, Fowl			
Ascariasis	Feces	12	
Cestodes	Feces	5	2
Pullosum Disease, Fowl	Cadaver	23	
	Blood Serum	25	5

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following dairy inspection report:

Laboratory Examinations

Milk samples examined	4,866
Bacterial counts not complying	86
Butterfat not complying	293
Dairy farm inspections	2,805

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SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the month of February 87 dentists were re-established in practice. Five dentists died during the same period.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

The distribution of Japanese medical supplies will increase in the near future. This increase in activity is occasioned by four steps taken to protect the health and welfare of the Occupation Forces and secondly to make Japan self-sufficient for her medical needs; thus eliminating the necessity of the Army being forced to provide supplies for Japanese civilian use.

The first step taken to improve distribution was to speed up the movement of controlled medicines from producers to consumers. This was accomplished through advice and direction by this Division to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Formerly, controlled medicines moved from producers to the Central Control Company. A distribution plan was drawn up and the supplies were prorated to the prefectures. In January this system was revised so that the Central Company was permitted to make distribution and then inform the Ministry what had been done. This accelerated the movement from producers to the prefectures. There still remained, the problem of moving the supplies from the prefectural control agencies to the ultimate using agencies. Distribution to doctors, hospitals and others was planned four times per year and as a result critically needed items that were on hand were held up. Prefectural associations of doctors, dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists conferred with the local health authorities to devise a plan of distribution. This plan has now been modified and on 11 March the Ministry released a memorandum to all prefectures directing that effective at once distribution would be made as supplies were re-

ceived from the producers through the Central Controlling Agency. This new procedure should assist materially in getting needed medicines to the consumers with dispatch.

The second step to increase distribution of Japanese medical supplies was the release, by the Ministry, of the plan to make the second distribution of returned military medical supplies. This Division worked on this plan with the Ministry and dispatched instructions and background material to Occupation Forces covering the necessary surveillance to be made to assure the success of the plan. This secondary distribution will amount to at least ¥65,000,000 and will distribute all returned military medical supplies to the extent permitted. The Japanese were directed to withhold approximately 30 percent of the supplies as a reserve against possible emergencies.

The third step in the program was to effect immediate distribution of home remedies amounting to ¥51,000,000 and controlled medicines amounting to ¥1,500,000. This material was packed for export prior to cessation of hostilities but was never shipped. The Japanese have been instructed to formulate and make effective a distribution plan not later than 25 March. It is known that there is an additional ¥22,000,000 of medicines in export warehouses. This matter will be followed and distribution made of this quantity as soon as accurate data is received. The effect of this additional distribution should be favorable as it will not only furnish needed home remedies and public confidence, but will have an adverse effect on the medicine black market.

The fourth step to increase the amount of available Japanese medical supplies to consumers was the initiation of a plan to release excess stocks now held in the National Hospitals. These hospitals, some 119 in number, were formerly military hospitals and visits to two of them indicated excess stocks both expendable and non-expendable supplies. The plan to use these stocks will encompass both transfer to other users and to curtail the present allocations of stock

to these hospitals until such time as their supplies are down to normal levels.

Distribution of specific items in short supply continues on schedule during the past week. Smallpox vaccine schedules were met and in several cases bettered. The prospects for future weeks were improved by the receipt of 7,000,000 doses from Kumamoto. The repatriation program, as pertains to medical processing at Chinese ports, progressed satisfactorily. Sufficient smallpox vaccine was provided to vaccinate all repatriates on the program. 500,000 cc of cholera vaccine was furnished which will cover the movement through the first week of May.

Setagaya National Hospital was visited and an inspection made of the narcotic stocks which were obtained from Yoga Medical Depot, Tokyo, before the end of the war, and from demobilized units after the surrender. Arrangements were made for the surplus stocks of narcotics to be removed from the hospital through the Tokyo-To Metropolitan Health Bureau, Pharmaceutical Section.

More than seven and a half tons of opium and two ships were seized in Osaka Port, Wakayama Prefecture. Seven Japanese have been taken into custody. The opium, which originated in Manchuria and was smuggled into Japan from Korea, was confiscated by United States Forces and stored in the 9th Medical Depot, Korea.

Cooperation with Japanese officials continued in the investigation of black market dealing in narcotics.

Records of receipts, manufacture and distribution have been requested from companies formerly manufacturing narcotics in Japan for study and tabulation by this Section.

The Health and Welfare Ministry reported that 45,677,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine were produced during the month of February 1946.

A letter was forwarded to the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, requesting copies of any material containing information regarding manufacturers of medical

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supplies in Korea. Further, it was requested that specific information be given as to the location of plants, production capacity, items that have been produced, or on which production is contemplated, and prevent limiting factors retarding production.

At the request of this Division a conference was called by the Economic and Scientific Section to discuss additional allocation of coal for manufacture of medical supplies. Representatives of this Division, ESS, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Chemical Industries Control Association and Japan Coal Distributing Company were present.

The importance of producing sufficient essential medicines to maintain excellent health conditions was emphasized. No definite conclusions as to the exact quantities of coal to be allocated for medical supply manufacturing was reached. A conference will be held on this subject 21 March 1946 and a definite quantity will be decided upon at that time.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

No directives were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government from this Section during the week.

[Handwritten signature]
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

7 Incls:

- #1 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 214
- #2 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 273
- #3 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 465
- #4 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan 4 wk ending 23 Feb 46.
- #5 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan week ending 2 Mar 46.
- #6 - Venereal Dis. Rpt. Japan week ending 23 Feb 46.
- #7 - Rpt Bu PH&W Korea week ending 23 Feb 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 728 (18 Mar 46)PH

18 March 1946

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAFIN-214) file AG 728 (30 Oct 45)PH, this Headquarters, 30 Oct. 1945, Subject: Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAFIN-214), AG 728 (30 Oct 45)PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

a. Purpose of Directive.

To promptly reestablish a self sufficient, indigenous veterinary service in occupied areas.

b. Results desired to accomplish.

- (1) Prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to man which might seriously affect the health of the Occupation Forces or the civil population.
- (2) Prevention and control of animal diseases which might interfere with indigenous food supplies or draft animals.
- (3) Inspection of foods of animal origin in an efficient manner.
- (4) Rendition of reports containing reliable statistical data concerning veterinary affairs.

c. Manner of accomplishment.

- (1) Occupation Forces will gather and analyze current data regarding communicable animal diseases and insure that immediate action is initiated for the prevention and control of such diseases. This will require the enforcement of existing regulations concerning:
 - (a) Prohibition of movement of livestock except when accompanied by proper health certificate.
 - (b) Quarantine and isolation of animals found to be diseased.
 - (c) Proper disposal of dead animals and infected material.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, File AG 728 (18 Mar 46)PH, dtd 18 March 1946, subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAFIN-214), etc.

- (d) Sanitation including disinfection of infected premises, vermin and rodent control.
 - (e) Immunization and quarantine of animals in infected areas.
 - (f) Preparation of notifiable disease reports.
- (2) Occupation Forces will gather and analyze current data regarding meat, meat food and dairy inspection and insure that an efficient service is being rendered. This will require the enforcement of existing laws and regulations concerning:
- (a) Ante mortem inspection of all animals to be slaughtered.
 - (b) Post mortem inspection of all carcasses to be used for food.
 - (c) Products inspection: This includes cutting, processing, storage, refrigeration, cooking, smoking, canning, pasteurizing, manufacturing and distribution.
 - (d) Proper disposal of wastes and condemned parts.
 - (e) Sanitation of equipment and premises and freedom from vermin and rodents.
 - (f) Sanitation and control of dairy farms and milk plants, methods of pasteurization, bacteriological examinations, sediment tests, sterilization and cleaning, storage, refrigeration and distribution of dairy products. Health of dairy cows including tuberculin and other tests.
 - (g) Health of employees.
 - (h) The preparation of reliable inspection reports.
- (3) Occupation Forces will investigate the activity of veterinary laboratories and stimulate the restoration of diagnostic, analytical, research, and manufacturing activities.

d. Detailed Information.

- (1) Veterinary affairs in Japan are administered by two Ministries.
 - (a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
 - (1) Animal Husbandry Bureau.

BASIC: Memo, GHq, SCAP, File AG 728 (18 Mar 46)PH, dtd 18 March 1946,
subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to
Directive Number (SCAPIN-214), etc.

(a) Animal Disease Control.

(b) Port Quarantine.

(2) Veterinary Laboratory Section.

(a) Manufacture of Biologicals.

(b) Animal disease experiments.

(c) Diagnostic Service.

(b) Ministry of Health and Welfare.

(1) Sanitary Bureau.

(a) Veterinary Hygiene Section.

(Meat and Dairy Inspection)

(2) Prefecture Veterinary Service is organized in a similar manner with meat and dairy inspection located in the Health and Welfare Section and animal disease control in the Agriculture Section of Prefecture Government.

e. General.

- (1) The surveillance responsibility of the Occupation Forces will require investigations at local levels to determine status of compliance. Control of epidemic animal disease is of primary importance. Personal investigation of significant outbreaks accompanied by civilian officials is necessary in order to determine the efficacy of control measures in effect and the rendition of required reports.
- (2) Slaughter houses and dairy plants must be visited in order to determine the existence and adequacy of inspection. The frequency and accuracy of reports must be investigated in order to insure authentic statistical data.
- (3) Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN-214)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

Harold Fair
HEROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500
19 March 1946

AG 334 (19 Mar 46)PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 273), AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH, dated 13 November 1945, subject: "Relief Board for Veterans".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 273) AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. At the time of surrender, the Relief Board for Veterans had under its control thirty eight tuberculosis sanatoria, twelve mental hospitals and one leprosorium.
3. The purpose of the directive referred to in paragraph 1 above, is to remove control of the above mentioned facilities from quasi-military agencies and to broaden the base so that medical treatment and hospital care may be made available to civilians.
4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Relief Board for Veterans to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be made through the Home Ministry.
5. Responsibility that the provisions of the above mentioned directive are carried out rests with the Civil Affairs Teams.
6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

Harold Fair
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 273
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 440 (16 Mar 46)PH

16 March 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 465), file AG 440 (20 Dec 45)PH this Headquarters, 20 December 1945, subject: "Japanese military and naval medical Supplies Received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces".

1. With reference to memorandum Number (SCAPIN 465), this headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 20 December 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. It was intended that the returned Japanese military medical supplies be utilized to support the civilian health program until such time as civilian economy is geared to post-war needs. The Japanese were to inventory the stocks returned and report same to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The Ministry was to immediately authorize a distribution of twenty percent of the stocks in the prefecture wherein the supplies were located. Upon completion of this preliminary distribution; stocks were to be balanced between prefectures in order to equalize available stocks by population, and at the same time to authorize the distribution of an additional fifty percent. The remaining thirty percent is to be held as a reserve for possible emergencies. The balancing of stocks between prefectures and the authorization of the second distribution will be completed by 15 March.

3. The subject memorandum was released directing more vigorous efforts on the part of the Japanese authorities in not only accomplishing the necessary procedures involving the returned supplies but more important, to move the stocks from depots, dumps and collecting points, to the consumers.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels. As a guide for exercising proper surveillance the following check points are suggested:

- a) Determine that prefectural authorities (Prefectural Health Officer) has taken possession of all returned military medical supplies.
- b) Determine that the supplies have been properly inventoried by the Japanese and that reports of same have been sent the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.
- c) Determine that the prefectural health officials have received authority from the Ministry to make distribution to doctors, hospitals and other consumer agencies.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 440 (16 Mar 46)PH, dtd 16 March 1946,
subject: "Information of General Application Pertaining to
Directive Number (SCAPIN 465), etc.

- d) Determine that distribution plans are formulated and that the supplies are actually moved to the consumers.
- e) Ascertain that the prefectural health officials have a copy of memorandum, subject: "Transport of Medical Materials", 9 January 1946, Automobile Bureau, Ministry of Transportation to Governors of Prefectures. This Memorandum authorizes necessary transportation facilities to accomplish the movement of medical supplies.
- f) Investigate storage points and ascertain that storage is adequate for the safeguarding of the medical supplies.
- g) Advise this headquarters through channels of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

Harold Fair
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGO,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 465)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 23 February 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1. Military Personnel

a. Seven additional Medical Corps officers reported for duty, bringing the total of newly assigned doctors up to twenty-eight. Orientation was completed and assignments were made. Twenty-three of these officers were assigned to provinces. Further specific assignments within provinces will be left to the discretion of provincial health officers. The remaining five were assigned to sections in the Bureau.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Lester Berk, MC, was assigned to the Medical Services Section during the week. He will supervise the re-organization and rehabilitation of the Infectious Disease Hospital. His assignment is to the Clinics and Dispensaries Branch of this Section.

b. Dr. Yun, T. W., resigned as Korean Chief of Section because of increasing difficulties in the maintenance of his private hospital. Dr. Kim, Ki Pan, was appointed Acting Chief.

2. Institutions

a. The hospitals of Seoul City are still experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining rice because of a reduction in the rice ration.

b. Efforts are underway to procure 15,000 gowns from the Materials Control Corporation. These are suitable for operating room gowns or patient's garments. The gowns are to be sold through provincial outlets of the Chosen Medical Company in accordance with allocations made by the Bureau of Health and Welfare. Primary distribution will be to hospitals.

c. Provincial governors were instructed by letter with reference to admission procedure of lepers to the National Leprosarium. Monthly hospital report forms were also sent to provincial offices with letters of explanation. Individual hospital reports will be made to provincial health officers, where consolidation and report to the national Bureau will be effected.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

1. Communicable Disease Control

a. There was no appreciable change in the communicable disease situation during the week.

b. 1,200,000 doses of Korean smallpox vaccine and 600 bottles of U.S. plasma have been allocated to the provinces.

c. Dr. Choi, the Korean head of the Section is working on plans for a "Smallpox Control Week" to be held in the latter part of March. 20,000 colored posters are being printed, as are pamphlets for an educational campaign. The necessity for vaccination, reporting, and isolation will be stressed. Material is also being prepared for radio broadcasts and news releases.

d. Capt. W. H. Wechter, Sn.C., newly assigned to the Section, is to organize an effective insect and rodent program for Southern Korea, with special emphasis to be placed on typhus and malaria control. A T/O has been prepared for the national Bureau, the personnel of which will serve as the supervisory and educational body of the program. Provincial T/O for the operation of the control was also prepared, and an annual budget was submitted for the entire program.

e. The following recapitulation of communicable disease reports is for the period 1-15 February:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Bac</u> <u>Lys</u>	<u>Typhoid</u>	<u>Small</u> <u>pox</u>	<u>Typhus</u>	<u>Relap</u> <u>Fever</u>	<u>Scar</u> <u>Fever</u>	<u>Diph</u>	<u>Menin-</u> <u>gitis</u>	<u>Mal</u>
Kyonggi-do		3	62	34	3		1		
Cholla Puk		16	108	26			5		
Cholla Nam									
Chong Chong P		60	132	166			1		
Chong Chong N		14	126	8			5		
Kyong Sang N	1	30	226	2			10		
Kyong Sang P		51	275	21		1	8	3	
Kangwan-do		110	209	81	1		1	1	1
	1	284	1138	338	4	1	31	4	1

2. Tuberculosis Control

a. Dr. Han of the Section of Tuberculosis Control left for Taegu in Kyong-sang Pukto Province to speak on "Penicillin" at a conference of county health officers.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, was returned to her assignment in Kyong Sang Pukto province. Previous orders directing her return to the United States were found to be in error.

2. Education

a. The training films, "The General Hospital", "Chain of Asepsis" and "Amputation" were shown to approximately 800 doctors and nurses from Seoul hospitals.

b. Captain Lucka talked to all student and graduate public health nurses in Seoul regarding the policies of the Nursing Affairs Section and the position of

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UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

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a. There was no appreciable change in the communicable disease situation during the week.

b. 1,200,000 doses of Korean smallpox vaccine and 600 bottles of U.S. plasma have been allocated to the provinces.

c. Dr. Choi, the Korean head of the Section is working on plans for a "Smallpox Control Week" to be held in the latter part of March. 20,000 colored posters are being printed, as are pamphlets for an educational campaign. The necessity for vaccination, reporting, and isolation will be stressed. Material is also being prepared for radio broadcasts and news releases.

d. Capt. W. H. Wechter, Sn.C., newly assigned to the Section, is to organize an effective insect and rodent program for Southern Korea, with special emphasis to be placed on typhus and malaria control. A T/O has been prepared for the national Bureau, the personnel of which will serve as the supervisory and educational body of the program. Provincial T/O for the operation of the control was also prepared, and an annual budget was submitted for the entire program.

e. The following recapitulation of communicable disease reports is for the period 1-15 February:

Province	Bac		Small pox	Typhud	Relap Scar		Diph	Menin- gitis		Mal
	Lys	Typhoid			Fever	Fever				
Kyonggi-do		3	62	34	3		1			
Cholla Puk		16	108	26			5			
Cholla Nam										
Chong Chong P		60	132	166			1			
Chong Chong N		14	126	8			5			
Kyong Sang N	1	30	226	2			10			
Kyong Sang P		51	275	21		1	8	3		
Kangwan-do		110	209	81	1		1	1		1
	1	284	1138	338	4	1	31	4		1

2. Tuberculosis Control

a. Dr. Han of the Section of Tuberculosis Control left for Taegu in Kyong-sang Pukto Province to speak on "Penicillin" at a conference of county health officers.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, was returned to her assignment in Kyong Sang Pukto province. Previous orders directing her return to the United States were found to be in error.

2. Education

a. The training films, "The General Hospital", "Chain of Asepsis" and "Amputation" were shown to approximately 800 doctors and nurses from Seoul hospitals.

b. Captain Lucka talked to all student and graduate public health nurses in Seoul regarding the policies of the Nursing Affairs Section and the position of

public health nursing in Korea. There had been a misunderstanding about the responsibilities of nurses in the provinces, resulting in their request for separate licensure.

3. Nurses' Clothing

a. Arrangements were made with the City government for the acceptance of hospital applications for shoes for nurses. The Materials Control Corporation was contacted with a view of obtaining cloth for hospital nurses' clothing.

DENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Clinics

a. The inventory of former Japanese dental clinics in Seoul was completed this week. Approximately thirty of the sixty clinics were occupied by Koreans who had no license to practice dentistry. It was found that these Koreans had been serving apprenticeships under the Japanese dentists and had taken over the offices when the Japanese dentists left.

2. Personnel

a. Dr. Choi Ye Chung began to work in the Dental Affairs Section. He will be in charge of public health dentistry. A part of his program will be the distribution of literature on oral hygiene, radio talks and lectures to school children.

VETERINARY SECTION

Routine activities were carried out. There were no new important developments in the week.

SANITATION SECTION

1. Education

a. The School for Sanitary Engineers continued in progress. Topics for the week were "Insect-Borne Diseases" and "Refuse Disposal".

2. General

a. Lt. Lowe and Mr. Chang returned from their field-trip studying water problems in three southern provinces. Two generally unsatisfactory conditions were found in most plants:

(1) None of the plants had chlorine.

(2) Most plants were operated by persons unqualified for the work.

b. Work on sanitary regulations continued to progress. The "Refuse Disposal" and "Restaurant Sanitation" regulations are nearly completed. Liaison with City Health officers is maintained in this work.

LABORATORY SECTION

1. National Chemistry Laboratory

a. Organic synthesis were prepared as follows:

- (1) 6 kg. CP glycerin for vaccine production.
- (2) 240 gm. malonic acid for amythal research.
- (3) 220 gm. diethyl-iso-amyl malonate.
40 gm. p-amino-p-nitro diphenyl sulfide.
2250 gm. p-nitrochlorbenzene.

Notes: "3" were prepared for sulfa research.

b. A sample of alcoholic beverage brought in by Kyonggi-do police was found to contain more than 1% of methanol. Sanitary chemistry is continuing the study on methods for examination of water.

2. Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhoid	380,000 cc	12,680 cc	163,880
Smallpox	200,000 units	320,000 units	1,278,750 units
Rabies	10 Treat	12	6
Rabies for dogs	125 cc	--	125 cc
Fowl pest	20,000 cc	30,000 cc	7,500 cc

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

1. Supplies

a. Approximately twenty-five additional truck-loads of captured Japanese medical supplies were sold to wholesalers during the week.

b. Final arrangements are completed for the handling of CAD basic medical units. Arrival of the units is being awaited.

c. The printing of maximum price lists for medical supplies is being delayed pending clarification of legal aspects by General Affairs.

2. General

a. The Chosen Medical Company was liquidated as of 15 February 1946. Approximately 870,000 yen was made available to the Property Custodian.

b. The translation of Narcotic Law No. 99 was rewritten.

LEGAL & FISCAL SECTION

Routine daily activities. No particular problems or new developments were encountered during the week.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

1. Registration

a. It appears that prompt settlement will now be made in the dispute on

public health nursing in Korea. There had been a misunderstanding about the responsibilities of nurses in the provinces, resulting in their request for separate licensure.

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VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

1. Registration

a. It appears that prompt settlement will now be made in the dispute on

vital statistics registration. Mr. Choi, Korean head of the Civil Section of the Bureau of Justice has drafted standard forms for death and birth reports. They include all information called for in previous forms and in addition contain other items considered necessary to satisfy the household laws. It was agreed to use the standard form for report of stillbirth as already printed, with the addition of one item to the form.

2. Statistics

a. The initial draft of a handbook of instructions for the tabulation of vital statistics within the provinces was completed. It is presently being studied and revised.

b. Life tables of Korea are being constructed from most recent data of mortality and population.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Considerable time was spent by all section chiefs both Korean and MG in assigning Korean Personnel to temporary civil service positions. Much thought and care was used to assign persons in accord with ability and experience and yet not in conflict with Korean precedent and tradition. As a result of this care, the assignments are well understood by the Korean personnel and there has been a minimum of discontent among the employees.

2. ₩ 5,000,000 of ₩ 77,000,000 unexpended welfare funds were transferred to the Sanitation Section to be used for street cleaning and sanitation purposes in the city of Seoul.

3. Lt. Donald Roe, OMC, returned from a 15 day tour to each provincial capitol and reported on the conditions of the provinces. Main observations were the lack of trained personnel in the field; lack of continuity in administration; the difficulty of building up paid Government staffs to administer relief in place of the private relief societies; and the tendency, in a combined health and welfare set-up, to subordinate welfare to health matters. Under present conditions the most feasible remedy is a welfare field staff. Lacking the personnel for this, an effort will be made as an initial step to have a joint National Public Health and Welfare staff for field duty and interpretation.

4. Capt. Kenneth Yoon, Inf., was placed on D.S. with 100th MG Group, Chunchong, Kangwando, to assist in the organization and administration of the welfare program of that province.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

1. The MG Chief of Section departed for the United States leaving this staff position vacant. Mr. Robert Kelry is enroute to fill it.

2. The plan of closing seven Japanese refugee shelters was carried to a successful conclusion, leaving six shelters in operation. One of these is being

used as an isolation hospital for communicable disease cases. The rate of typhus among these refugees is sufficiently high to cause concern. This has been discussed with the Provincial Health Department who have taken measures to insure every possible preventive measure.

3. West Gate Prison, which houses most Japanese Prisoners, was visited. Arrangements were made to secure a complete list of all those prisoners and to provide them with small comforts thru the Japanese Relief Society.

HOUSING SECTION

1. The chief activity of the Housing Section was to work with the Planning Secretariat in planning a national housing survey to establish needs of refugees, repatriates and others in both urban and rural areas. The survey is to be directed by Provincial Welfare Officers. The plan is ready and will be presented at the meeting of the Provincial Military Governors next week.

SUPPLY SECTION

1. The MG Section Chief returned to the United States and has not been replaced. Lt. Donald Roe, QMC, will be transferred from General Relief Section to handle Supply matters.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

1. The staff study on the dissolution of the Conscripted Laborers Program has been processed thru Planning Secretariat and is now in the OCA for a decision. This program was planned by the Japanese Government as an incentive measure to induce Koreans to go to Japan to work as laborers. Money was to be sent from Japan in the form of benefits and subsidies (medical care, education of children, business enterprises, etc.) to the families of those men. Actually no funds arrived. Some money was appropriated by the Governor General from Korean tax funds for this purpose. In addition, the fund contains some wage remittances from Japanese employers. The reasons for dissolution are:

- (a) It was war measure of the Japanese and neither the MG nor the Korean tax payer is responsible for its payments.
- (b) The plan is too complicated and unwieldy for administration.
- (c) The cost of payment would be exorbitant and would be unfair and heavy drain on the National Treasury.
- (d) Identified wage remittances may be paid from existing funds and needy indigents can be cared for thru Welfare means.
- (e) The Welfare Department can act as a collector of claims against both the Japanese Government and individual Japanese employers.
- (f) Any balance will be placed in General Trust Account, Bank of Chosen, Korean Military Government with a complete accounting of all expenditures.

STATISTICS & RESEARCH SECTION

1. A six week training course for the research staff was begun. The first week was spent in orienting them to Public Welfare in theory and in practice. Lectures were given by Korean and MG Section chiefs and the class attended the Kyunggi-do Welfare Conference. Plans for the second week include a survey of refugee shelters and a housing study. These studies are for training purposes only and it is not expected that the results will be useful for planning. Upon

the completion of the course, a social welfare survey of the entire Occupied Zone will be begun.

2. During this week, the roster of suggested members for the Welfare Advisory Board was completed: Mr. Oh, Chai Kyong (of the Institutional Staff) was appointed to serve as secretary.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

1. Lt. Scherbacker USNR, MG Chief of Institutions Section, in visiting orphanages had found in many cases that the children were being served a diet of rice and salt water soup. Emergency measures were taken to supplement this, and a plan for supervisory visits by Korean staff members devised. In order to train these persons, a series of conferences with Dr. Han, the leading nutritionist in Korea, were held. He instructed them on proper diets, both weak and strong. This will enable them to be helpful to school staffs upon their visits.

2. MG staff (Branch Chief and Institution Section Chief) and two Korean institutional inspectors visited two private orphanages and two Old Peoples' Homes in Kaesong. The primary purpose was to train the Korean staff members. The orphanages selected are considered among the best in Korea. One - the Yu Rin Kwan - is the better operated according to American standards. The other has the better physical surroundings, but the boys were working nine hours per day spinning cloth for commercial purposes and attending school at night. Arrangements were worked out with the city MG team to have the hours of work reduced to five per day and to have school classes in the morning.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

1. Mr. Metsker completed a field trip to all provincial capitols to review ARC activities and status in the provinces. Under the Japanese the chief activity was fund raising with little voluntary contribution or participation. Few services were rendered. Since V-J Day, enforced contributions have ceased, and in each province a small nuclear staff is occupied in maintaining the status quo.

2. Word was received from Washington and confirmed by ARC theater commissioner that five additional ARC civilian relief members are enroute from Washington and points within this theater to join this staff.

Inclosure Nos. 5 - 7 missing